SOCIETY OF TOXICOLOGY
1964-1965

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FOURTH YEAR OF THE SOCIETY

1964-1965

The Society met again in the Conference Center at Williamsburg on March 8-10, 1964. Three hundred forty-two people registered for this meeting as compared with 270 in 1963.

The Treasurer, Dr. Deichmann, presented some highlights of his experience as the first Treasurer of the Society of Toxicology. At the founding of the Society in 1961 there was a total of $35.00 in the treasury, which increased to $1,512.00 in 1962, to $2,782.00 in 1963, to $5,625.00 in 1964, and to $9,511.00 in 1965. Papers were filed by Counsel for tax-exempt status since the Society was a nonprofit organization.

The Program Committee accepted 81 papers, which were presented at the scientific sessions. The Committee had also arranged for a joint symposium with the American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics at its fall meeting in Philadelphia.

The Technical Committee was very active and met several times to discuss items presented to it by Council as well as those generated among its members. Included were such things as (1) use of pathogen-free and germ-free animals (2) animal care legislation, (3) spontaneous tumor incidence, (4) zero tolerance and (5) a workshop in teratology.

Of particular importance to the Society was the report of the Educational Committee composed of Drs. Gabriel Plaa, Chairman, Julius Coon, Herbert Cornish, and Leon Golberg. It undertook to (1) determine the number of toxicologists being trained, (2) determine the status of government-supported training programs in toxicology, (3) determine the core of knowledge common to toxicologists and (4) contemplate future courses of action in training toxicologists. A brief questionnaire was mailed to 45 institutions believed to have some graduate training programs. Sixty-one potential toxicologists were distributed among 28 institutions. In 1964, eight of these institutions conferred eight Ph.D’s and three M.S. degrees on persons whom they felt were toxicologists. In 1965, 19 institutions planned to confer 15 Ph.D. and 15 M.S. degrees on toxicologists. In terms of a 5-year program 22 institutions planned to confer Ph.D. degrees on an optimistic estimate of 66 individuals. Although the number of institutions initiating graduate training programs had increased, it appeared to the Committee that the number of toxicologists receiving graduate degrees would remain relatively small per year, the principal reason being that such training must be carried out at the university level and the number of professional people engaged in training graduate students at this level was quite small.

In terms of Government support for specific training in toxicology, the National Institutes of Health and the Bureau of State Services were committed to financial aid to nine institutions. In terms of the background deemed desirable in a graduate training program, they contacted a number of experienced toxicologists for their views and concluded that regardless of subspecialties, a toxicologist would be expected to have knowledge in three areas: (1) chemistry, (2) biology and (3) scientific methodology. To provide the chemical background would require competence in inorganic, organic, and analytical chemistry and physics. A working knowledge in biology would require competence in physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, and pathology. The third aspect of the training program would require
competence in the scientific methods. This, the Committee said, was particularly important: that
the experimental toxicologist know the philosophy behind scientific experimentation and have a
working knowledge of biostatistics in order to design and evaluate the results of any
toxicological study and to select the statistics as part of the design. The Committee also thought
an interdisciplinary approach to training toxicologists might be more efficient than trying to
establish separate departments. On-the-job training should also be considered as an adjunct to
formal training. They recommended that the Council make an in-depth study to determine the
need in numbers per year for toxicologists.

On April 10, 1964, Dr. Fred Coulston resigned as Editor of the Journal because of his election as
President-Elect at the third annual meeting. He assured the Board that papers would be
processed for Volume 6 (1964) of the Journal. Dr. C. Boyd Shaffer was appointed Editor on
April 10, and assumed responsibility for all editorial aspects of Journal management for Volume
7 (1965). The Board was faced with a formidable backlog of papers awaiting publication. From
April to December 1964, a total of 89 manuscripts had been received and 66% were accepted.
This was above and beyond those already accepted and awaiting publication. To help reduce
this backlog, the Board took decisive action by asking the Council to approve the use of monies
accruing from Academic Press, as a result of large orders of reprints, for the purchase of
additional pages for the first three issues of Volume 7 (1965). The Board also suggested that
additional Society funds might be requested if it became necessary to effect a major reduction
in backlog. Because of the increase in manuscripts, the Board considered the possibility of
going to two volumes per year.

The Membership Committee reviewed a total of 30 applications and accepted 22. Four were
defered because of publication requirements and four were rejected because their primary
interest was in fields other than toxicology. The Committee expressed the opinion that the
requirements for membership as originally stated by Drs. Drill, Lehman and Shaffer, were
working satisfactorily and had produced a cohesive membership that was a representation of
toxicology.

Awards

Shortly after the Council had met in December 1964, Harry Hays received a letter from Dr.
Joseph C. Calandra, President of Industrial Biotest Laboratories, offering $5,000 to establish an
award for whatever purpose the Council decided. It could, the sponsor said, designate $1,000
per year for five years or $500 per year for ten years but further consideration would be given
to providing additional funds. Enclosed in the letter was a check for $2,500. I was, of course,
pleased with the thought that we might be able to have an award so early in our history but the
Council was not scheduled to meet until March prior to the meeting in Williamsburg. I called
the officers and Council to inform them of the offer. I also asked Drs. Fritz Yonkman, Joe
Seifter and K.K. Chen to advise us how the Pharmacology Society went about establishing their
awards. They were most helpful and at our meeting in Williamsburg, I conveyed their ideas to
the Council. It was finally decided that this proposal would require further study and that Dr.
Coulston should bring this to the attention of the Council during his term of office.
Symposium

The Committee on Cutaneous Health and Cosmetics of the American Medical Association, of which I was a member, discussed, on numerous occasions, the desirability of a joint symposium on cutaneous toxicity. I was asked to bring this to the attention of the Council and Program Chairman. They were very much in favor and with the able assistance of Dr. Joseph Jerome, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Cutaneous Health and Cosmetics and his staff, a Symposium on “Cutaneous Toxicity” was held on October 26-27, 1964, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., sponsored jointly by the American Medical Association and the Society of Toxicology. Dr. Adolph Rostenberg Jr., Chairman of the Department of Dermatology, University of Chicago, and Dr. Fred Coulston of the Albany Medical College served as co-chairmen. Among those participating were: Richard Stoughton, Western Reserve University; Leonard Vinson, Lever Brothers; Arthur McCree, Army Chemical Center; Bert La Du, New York University; Howard Maibach, University of California; Marvin Schneiderman, National Institutes of Health; Donald Birmingham, Wayne State University School of Medicine and Francis Marzulli, Food and Drug Administration. Over 400 people registered for this meeting and the papers were published in 1965 as Supplement 2 of the Journal Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology. This symposium was highly successful and provided a better understanding of the skin as a dynamic organ.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, Dr. Hays transferred the official gavel of the Society to Dr. Coulston and he in turn presented Dr. Hays with a replica of the gavel as a reminder of his service as President of the Society for 1964-1965. This exchange has continued with each succeeding President. The banquet was again a great success with delicious southern dishes and the very generous offer of Dr. Lloyd Hazleton to host the social hour and Dr. Ben Oser to provide wine during dinner. The speaker was Karl Beyer, Jr., M.D., who spoke on “Perspectives in Toxicology.”